



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Linn. Several species have not been reported from elsewhere among these *Persicaria lonchophylla* Greene, a very remarkable amphibious Smartweed, because there is such a notable difference between the short aquatic and the very long narrow terrestrial leaves.

The Arbor-vitae trees are not in the best of condition as it is evident that the tamaracks are getting the better of them, and, moreover, there is a drainage ditch a few hundred yards from the edge of the growth of trees.

The whole swamp mentioned above will of course soon succumb to the active attempts at rescuing land for farming purposes. Dozens of plants are now extinct in our region never to return, because their peculiar habitats are gradually disappearing. I have not found *Cypripedium candidum* since 1896, and there are now only two places where *Cypripedium acaule*, the stemless Lady's slipper is found within forty miles of South Bend north and south and some farther west. Both these localities are being drained also. I have not found *Oxycoccus*, the Cranberry in St. Joseph county. *Drosera rotundifolia*, the Sundew, too is extinct here and it is only a question of a few years until *Sarracenia purpurea*, the Pitcher Plant, will have disappeared entirely. It would seem that some effort ought to be made on the part of our local nature students to save such interesting and beautiful examples of plant life as those mentioned, and of *Cypripedium Reginae* the Showy Lady's Slipper, and *Calopogon pulchellus*, the Grass Pink. I know only a few places where even these are found in Northwestern Indiana and Southern Michigan. The disappearance of the Passenger Pigeon once so plentiful, together with the futile attempts at finding it again ought to teach the lesson that it is too late to close the cage when the bird is gone.

OUR SONG BIRDS.—IV.

By BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

KILLDEER.

Aegialitis vocifera.

One of the earliest notes in spring, the Killdeer's call is heard until late in autumn. There are few sounds in nature more pleasing

than the repeated *kill-dee* of this plover. The bird flies high, uttering its notes as it proceeds. The Killdeer is often heard after dark.

SCARLET TANAGER.

Piranga erythromelas.

The robin-like notes of this very beautiful bird are heard in the tall trees of secluded woods. The notes are less musical than those of the Robin. Its call-note is one of the most pleasing of any of our birds. The Tanager sings all summer.

CARDINAL.

Cardinalis virginianus.

This rare and beautiful bird's loud, whistling notes may be heard in trees that border rivers and lakes. It is an early arrival, when its song begins and is heard until the end of summer. By one who has never heard the Cardinal, its whistle will likely be taken for that of a human being.

MORNING DOVE.

Zenaidura macroura.

Perhaps the saddest note of all our song birds, the cooing of the Dove is a common summer sound in groves, especially those of evergreen trees. In the sombre gloom of spruce or pine, the note of this species seems in perfect harmony with the bird's surroundings.

HOUSE WREN.

Troglodytes aedon.

This little songster of the garden is a prime favorite of all bird-lovers. Late in April his song is first heard and—as there are several broods—the singing, like the Robin's, lasts till August. Sitting on some outhouse, the wren will sing as if its throat would burst.

BOBWHITE.

Colinus virginianus.

This well-known game bird has a loud, clear whistle. In spring, the two notes sound quite like the bird's name; at other seasons one long note is heard. Like the Cardinal, the whistle of Bobwhite will deceive a person little acquainted with the songs of birds.

(To be continued.)